THE BRITISH LOOK AT AMERICA
DURING THE AGE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

AN EXHIBITION OF

BOOKS, MAPS, AND PRINTS

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INTRODUCTION

The years between Samuel Johnson's young manhood and his death, 1720 to 1784, almost exactly parallel the final emergence of Great Britain as an imperial power - a process of which Dr. Johnson profoundly disapproved. Within the imposed space limitations this exhibition attempts to suggest the kinds of books published during those years to which an ordinary educated Englishman would have turned had he wanted to know something about America.

It is important to note that these books constituted a comparatively small part of the total number of books and pamphlets published each year. During the first thirty years, 1720-1750, they amounted to only about two percent. Starting in the 1750's the proportion began to increase until the Stamp Act Crisis in 1766 when the figure was thirteen percent. In the decade following it fell off until the period 1774 to 1779 when it rose to twenty percent, only to fall off again. During all of the sixty-four years under consideration only about ten percent of the new books, pamphlets, maps, and prints published in London were about America and of those almost sixty percent appeared after 1774 when for all practical purposes Great Britain had lost the bulk of her American possessions.

Here emphasis has been placed on descriptive writing rather than on the large literature relating to the political controversies between the Mother Country and the colonies. This latter group is illustrated by only one example - the pamphlets growing out of Samuel Johnson's Taxation no Tyranny. The role of Dr. Johnson is a muted one. That he had strong adverse opinions about America and Americans is well known. We have been able to identify a number of American books with which he had some association, but no attempt has been made to document precisely the sources of his attitudes. If anything, this exhibition suggests that the first-hand information about America was so meager and out of date that Dr. Johnson and others like him were free to base their opinions in part on myths and prejudices and in part on stories from the earliest history of the Americas. Indeed, it is interesting to note that perhaps the most readily available information concerned the Spanish and Portuguese and French discoveries and exploration rather than the British mainland of North America.

1. DANIEL NEAL. The History of New-England. London, 1720. 2 vols. 8vo.

During almost the entire period covered by this exhibition, this was the most recent work on New England. It was derived from Cotton Mather's weighty Magnalia Christi Americana, or, the Ecclesiastical History of New England published eighteen years before. Neal, an Englishman, approved of the religious practices in the colony but doesn't hesitate to criticize its politics. Twenty-seven years later, in 1747, there was further demand for information about New England. All that was available was a revised edition of this book.

2. ROBERT BEVERLEY. The History and Present State of Virginia. The Second Edition. London, 1722. 8vo.

This was the first general history of Virginia after Captain John Smith's great work of 1624. First published in 1705, Beverley was led to write it because the Virginia section of Oldmixon's The British Empire in America was so filled with errors as to misrepresent the people of Virginia "to the common people of England." In the original version Beverley had a number of sharp things to say about the way Virginia was governed. In this edition he toned down that section.

3. [NATHANIEL CROUCH.] The English Empire in America By Robert Burton [pseud.] The Sixth Edition. London, 1728. 12mo.

Nathaniel Crouch produced an enormous number of these popular little books on a wide variety of subjects under the pseudonym "Robert Burton." They went through many editions and sold for a shilling each. Many years later Dr. Johnson asked his bookseller to obtain a group of them for him "as they seem very proper to allure backward readers." This one, about America, compiled from many sources, begins with Columbus and repeats the standard version of the cruelty of the Spaniards to the Indians. First published in 1685, it went through seven editions by 1749.

4. ANTONIO DE SOLIS. The History of the Conquest of Mexico. Translated by Thomas Townsend. London, 1724. Folio.

The heroic character of Cortez' conquest of Mexico captured the imagination of all Europe. This account, written in epic form rather than simply as a chronicle of events, carries the story down only to the capture of Mexico City, thus omitting the later story of the fate of the Indians. First published in Spanish in 1684, it went through almost fifty editions during the eighteenth century. This is the first English translation. A revised translation appeared in 1738.

5. ANTONIO DE HERRERA TORDESILLAS. The General History of the Vast Continent and Islands of America. Translated into English by Capt. John Stevens. London, 1725-1726. 6 vols. 8 vo.

Gracefully written though Solís history may have been, it told only part of the story. The most accurate and complete account, that of Herrera, whose Historia General, in eight parts, had first been published in Spain between 1601 and 1615, carries the story down to 1554. Although there had been numerous editions in Spanish, Latin, French, German, Italian, and Dutch, it had not been available in English until the 1720's. Captain John Stevens, who undertook to remedy this situation, omitted a large section of the original and introduced a number of errors. Reissued in 1740, it remains to this day the only attempt at an English translation of this important chronicle.

6. CHARLES BROCKWELL. The Natural and Political History of Portugal...To which is added The History of Brazil. London, 1726. 8vo.

An Englishman interested in the Portuguese colony of Brazil would have been hard put to find anything on the subject. Apparently the only readily available description was the second part of this history of Portugal by an English historian. His material was assembled from Portuguese, English, Spanish, Dutch, and French writers. The picture he paints is of a primitive country with undoubted wealth but still awaiting full development, a matter of some interest to British merchants.

7. LOUIS ARMAND, BARON DE LA HONTAN. New Voyages to North America. Done into English. The Second Edition. London, 1735. 2 vols. 8vo.

When an Englishman's interest turned to New France he found two unreliable accounts of explorations of the interior of North America. Father Hennepin's, which appeared in 1697, and La Hontan's, which appeared in 1703. Hennepin's work was translated into English in 1698, but apparently was not reprinted again. La Hontan, upon returning to France, found himself out of favor and had to flee to Holland. From there, through friends in England, he arranged for a London edition in 1704. Thirty-one years later, when this edition appeared, it was still the only source of information about that part of North America over which Great Britain and France waged war for the next twenty-five years.

8. [JOHN CAMPBELL.] A Concise History of the Spanish America. London, 1741. 8vo.

This book was published as England was preparing to join Austria in a war against Spain. She had long eyed the Spanish colonial empire. The commercial implications are indicated by the fact that a separate chapter is devoted to "the contraband trade carried on by the Spaniards in the West Indies." A second edition appeared in 1755 just as the Seven Years' War was beginning.

9. CHARLES MARIE DE LA CONDAMINE. A Succinct Abridgement of a Voyage Made within the Inland Parts of South-America. London, 1747. 8vo.

The search for El Dorado in the Amazon basin held a special fascination for Englishmen, but firsthand knowledge was meager. A Frenchman, La Condamine, went to Peru with a scientific expedition in 1743. He chose to return home via the Amazon and published his account in 1745. One of the questions which fascinated Europeans was the existence of a female nation from which the river took its name. He made a special effort to determine the truth of the matter, and concluded that if Amazons ever did exist they had probably been conquered long before. Samuel Johnson picked this up in The Idler, no. 87, in which he discusses the Amazons. Whether he read it in the original French or this English abridgment is not clear.

10. [CHARLES LESLIE.] A New and Exact Account of Jamaica. Edinburgh, 1739. 8vo.

Although England captured Jamaica in 1655, the Island remained in an unsettled state for many years. This, the first general account of Jamaica, appeared as it was entering a period of comparative peace. Most of the book is devoted to a history of the Island. It is interesting that it should first appear in Scotland during a period when that country was still going through unsettling adjustments to her union with England. The next year saw three more editions of the book: two in London and another in Edinburgh. In 1741 there was a Dublin printing and a French translation.

11. [WILLIAM DUKE.] Some Memoirs of the First Settlement of the Island of Barbados. London, 1743. 8vo.

Barbados, settled in 1627, was the first major English colony in the West Indies. Although a book concerning it had been written in the seventeenth century, this one appears to be the first attempt at an historical treatment of the subject in the eighteenth century. The author was a native, and first published the book about the Island in 1741. His purpose was an "endeavour to remove Wrong, and fix true Notions of the right Constitution of this Island; and a view of preventing all Disputes between Branches of our legislature." To the English reader the governments of West Indian islands seemed thoroughly unstable.

13. TABAGO: Or a Geographical Description, Natural and Civil History. London, [ca. 1750]. 8vo.

Tabago, situated off the northeast coast of Trinidad, from time to time was coveted by Great Britain. Discovered by Columbus, at various times it belonged to the Dutch and the French, but did not finally pass into British hands until 1814. France owned it when this little book was published, about 1750. Compiled from a number of earlier writers, it appeared just a few years before the war which finally eliminated France as a power in the New World. The author calls Tabago "a poor, little, abandoned Island that lies, few people can tell where, and belongs to, hardly anybody can tell who," and then goes on to demonstrate Britain's title to it.

13. [JOHN OLDMIXON.] The British Empire in America... Second Edition. London, 1741. 2 vols. 8vo.

Although the author never visited America, this for many years was the standard account of Britain's American colonies. Note that the map shows more detail in the West Indies than along the coast of British North America. First published in 1708, it was based on a large number of authorities and was intended to show the advantage to England of her American plantations. This, the second edition, was brought up to date on the basis of the many works on America which had appeared in the intervening years.

14. GEORGE WASHINGTON. The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq ... to the Commandant of the French Forces on Ohio. London, 1754. 8vo.

Here Englishmen are first introduced to an American of whom they were to hear a great deal more. In 1753, Washington was sent to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, with the demand that it be evacuated by the French. Governor Dinwiddie felt this journal was so important that he prevailed upon Washington to have it printed in Williamsburg in 1754. It is of some significance that this London reprint of the same year was done by Thomas Jeffreys, who specialized in maps and geographies, rather than one of the men who published more general works.

15. WILLIAM DOUGLASS. A Summary, Historical and Political, of the First Planting, Progressive Improvements, and Present State of the British Settlements in North-America. London, 1755. 2 vols. 8vo.

With this book the English reading public had before them for the first time an account of America by a man who knew just what he was talking about. Arriving in Boston in 1718, with a medical degree from Utrecht, he immediately became involved in the New England innoculation controversy. As the years went he took part in a wide range of the colony's affairs and wrote with vigor on a number of different subjects. This book was first published in Boston in 1747 and 1751. It included New England, the Middle Colonies, and Virginia. Douglass died before he could complete the work. Note how much more accurate the map here is than the one in Oldmixon. Note, too, that this one was taken from a French map. Britain's cartographical knowledge of her own colonies was only just beginning to reach a respectable level.

16. JOSEPH ROBSON. An Account of Six Years Residence in Hudson's-Bay. London, 1752. 8vo.

Britain's possessions in Hudson's Bay received little attention during the first half of the eighteenth century. The monopoly which had been given the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 was used solely to extract furs, with no effort to exploit any of the other resources of the area. Other British merchants came to resent this arrangement, and in 1749 vainly attempted to break the monopoly. The author of this book was one of the men called upon to testify against the Company. Here he makes the case more forcefully, by emphasizing the untapped riches of the area and the ease with which the natives could be persuaded to part with them. Little wonder Dr. Johnson regarded colonial merchants as a rapacious lot.

17. GRIFFITH HUGHES. The Natural History of Barbados. London, 1750. Folio.

An interest in natural history characterized many educated Englishmen in the eighteenth century and produced a number of books about the unfamiliar plants and animals of the New World. Our particular interest in this one lies in the fact that Dr. Johnson owned a copy which was a part of his library at his death. In addition to the handsome colored plates that appear throughout is the small, engraved view of Bridgetown shown here.

18. PATRICK BROWNE. The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica. London, 1756. Folio.

This is essentially the same sort of treatment for Jamaica as Hughes' was for Barbados, except that here there is a short opening section on the government and state of civil affairs. It was by way of being an extension of Hans Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica which had appeared in two volumes in 1707 and 1725. Dr. Johnson, in reviewing Browne's book in The Literary Magazine for August of 1756, alludes to Sloane's work and other natural histories, indicating that he was thoroughly familiar with that literature.

19. A COLLECTION OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, Consisting of Authentic Writers in our own Tongue ... Compiled from the curious and valuable Library of the late Earl of Oxford. London, 1745. 2 vols. Folio.

Perhaps the most popular form of literature for Englishmen who were interested in America was the collections of voyages assembled by editors such as Richard Hakluyt in the 1500's and later by printers and booksellers as business ventures. The eighteenth century saw a number of these stately folio volumes. This one has been chosen because of an indirect connection with Samuel Johnson. It was based on books in the library of Robert and Edward Harley, the Earls of Oxford, which was purchased by Thomas Osborne, the bookseller, in 1742. Johnson, together with the antiquarian, William Oldys, was retained by Osborne to compile a catalogue. It is said that Johnson's primary responsibility was the Latin books, but this does suggest that while still in his thirties, Johnson was exposed to a substantial collection of American books.

20. THOMAS JEFFREYS. The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America. London, 1760. Folio.

At the end of the Seven Years' War Britain emerged as the most powerful force in Europe. Her largest single acquisition was France's colonial empire in America. Englishmen wishing to know something about their new possessions could have turned to this authoritative work by the Geographer to George III. The books published by Jeffreys were noted for the excellence of their maps. At the beginning of the period embraced by this exhibition, English map makers were appallingly ignorant of the geography of North America. Jeffreys did more than any other single person to correct this.

21. WILLIAM SMITH. The History of the Province of New-York, from the First Discovery to the Year M.DCC.XXXII. London, 1757. 4to.

In his Preface, the author says, "Whoever considers the Number and Extent of the British colonies ... must be convinced of their vast importance to Great Britain; and be at a loss to account for the Ignorance concerning them, which prevails in those Kingdoms whence their Inhabitants originally sprang." The author was a native New Yorker, and a leading lawyer and judge in the colony. The fact that this book was specifically addressed to Englishmen and published in London rather than New York suggests that he was among those colonial leaders who saw the danger in Britain's ignorance of her American possessions.

22. CADWALLADER COLDEN. The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada which are dependent on the Province of New-York. London, 1747. 4to.

Cadwallader Colden was perhaps the most learned administrator ever to serve in the British colonies. A successful governor of New York, he corresponded with the leading European figures of the day, including Linnaeus and Samuel Johnson. His writings included treatises on botany, mathematics, medicine, and philosophy. Out of his experiences in upper New York with the Iroquois, he wrote this account, first published in New York in 1727. The first English edition was much revised and expanded, and aroused enough interest to justify a second London printing in 1750.

23. [EDMUND BURKE.] An Account of the European Settlements in America. London, 1757. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Preface begins: "The Affairs of America have lately engaged a great deal of the public attention. Before the present war there were but a very few who made the history of that quarter of the world any part of their study." The author is critical of colonial writers, saying: "Whatever is written by the English settled in our colonies is to be read with great caution ... few of them write without bias." Although generally attributed to Edmund Burke, there is evidence that he was helped by his cousin, and perhaps by his brother. In any case it was popular. By 1778 it had gone through seven London editions, one in Dublin, another in Edinburgh, and translations into French, German, and Italian.

24. WILLIAM STITH. The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia. London, 1753. 8vo.

This book shows how difficult it was to get accurate information about America. Stith had originally intended to tell the story of Virginia from the beginning to his own time, but this book carries it only down to 1624. He did, however, make heavy use of the manuscript records of the colony and he had an important influence on later writers. However, the book's immediate impact in England was probably slight. It was printed in Williamsburg in 1747. What we have here is not a London printing but that same book with a London title page substituted for the Williamsburg title page. The London publisher apparently did not believe it worth while to bring out a genuine English edition.

25. THOMAS THOMPSON. An Account of Two Missionary Voyages ... The One to New Jersey in North America, the Other from America to the Coast of Guiney. London, 1758. 8vo.

The entry in Dr. Johnson's diary for Sunday, January 13, 1765, indicates that on that day he read this pamphlet to his blind friend, Miss Anna Williams. It is doubtful that Dr. Johnson was much interested in Thompson's activities in New Jersey. Rather it would have been the section dealing with Africa. Johnson felt strongly about the institution of slavery. Indeed, there are those who contend that his dislike of America stemmed from the enslavement of both the native American Indians and Africans by Europeans in order to get cheap labor to exploit the riches of the New World.

26. [RICHARD JACKSON.] An Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania. London, 1759. 8vo.

Although attributed to Benjamin Franklin, this was written by an English lawyer named Richard Jackson from materials which Franklin provided. In every other respect, however, the book owes its existence to Franklin. Sent to England in 1757 as a colonial agent, he set about mounting a propaganda campaign against the Penn family and their governing of the colony. Franklin edited and paid for the publication of this book devoted to the internal bickering of Pennsylvania. One can understand why many Englishmen regarded the colonies as children who needed discipline.

27. LEWIS EVANS. Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical and Mechanical Essays...Containing an Analysis of a General Map of the Middle British Colonies. Philadelphia, printed by B. Franklin, and D. Hall, and sold by R. and J. Dodsley in London, 1755. 4to.

The appearance in London of this pamphlet describing the map, which is shown on one of the panels, elicited one of the most striking statements Dr. Johnson ever made about America. In his review of it in The Literary Magazine he says: "...there is no reason to doubt that the time is approaching when the Americans shall in their turn have some influence on the affairs of mankind...". He also alludes to a number of developments which gave him reason to believe that Americans were developing civilized communities. Among them were the electrical experiments in Philadelphia. One wonders whether he made the connection between that and the fact that it was Benjamin Franklin's shop which printed this pamphlet.

28. THE WORLD DISPLAYED; or a Curious Collection of Voyages and Travels, selected from the Writers of all Nations. London, 1759-1761. 20 vols. 12mo.

The twenty volumes which went to make up the collection of voyages were probably the most widely circulated descriptions of the New World in eighteenth-century England. Following this first edition it was reprinted many times in England, Ireland, and America until as late as 1814. Oliver Goldsmith and

Christopher Smart may have prepared the text but we do know that Samuel Johnson wrote the thirty-two page Introduction where he states his views with customary vigor: "The Europeans have scarcely visited any coast, but to gratify avarice, and extend corruption; to arrogate dominion without right, and practise cruelty without incentive." In addition to the title page of volume I, we also show the opening of the chapter on Plymouth.

This copy is shown through the courtesy of Mr. Herman W. Liebert.

29. WILLIAM ROBERTS. An Account Of The First Discovery and Natural History of Florida. London, 1763. 4to.

The purpose of this book is stated in the first sentence of the Preface: "Florida being an acquisition likely to become of much future use and consideration to us, as Britons, it was thought a proper subject for animadversion." This peninsula has just been acquired from Spain. In 1756 Dr. Johnson observed about the war in North America: "no honest man can heartily wish success to either party ... it is only the quarrel of two robbers for the spoils of a passenger."

30. PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE CHARLEVOIX. Journal of A Voyage to North America ... Containing The Geographical Description and Natural History of that Country, particularly Canada. London, 1761. 2 vols. 8vo.

The first comprehensive history of New France was written by the Jesuit Father Charlevoix, who had access to the official archives and spent time in America inspecting missions in Canada, along the Mississippi, and in Louisiana. First published in Paris in 1744, it went through a number of editions and was translated into both German and Italian. This English translation includes only a part of the original work. Two years later somebody else brought out an English translation of the portion dealing with Louisiana. Both books have all the earmarks of being simply a publishing venture designed to meet an existing market demand which the war in North America created.

31. ANTONIO DE ULLOA. A Voyage to South America: Describing at Large The Spanish Cities, Towns, Provinces, &c. on that extensive Continent. London, 1758. 2 vols. 8vo.

This was the most accurate and up-to-date account of South America available to Englishmen at the end of the Seven Years' War. The Ulloa brothers had been sent to South America to participate in scientific observations and to make inquiries into the social and political conditions of the colonies. The result was four folio volumes published in Madrid in 1748. This English translation was followed by six more English editions during the next fourteen years, giving British merchants the best picture they had ever had of the untapped commercial possibilities in the Spanish colonies.

32. LE PAGE DU PRATZ. The History of Louisiana or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina. London, 1763. 2 vols. 12mo.

The year in which this was published France ceded to Spain the vast territory known as Louisiana, and with it control of the mouth of the Mississippi. The original French edition, by a man who had lived in Louisiana for many years, appeared five years earlier. This English translation is both an abridgment and a distortion of the original. However, in the Preface is a discussion of the advantages to Britain of southern colonies over the northern ones where the inhabitants must spend so much time surviving cold winters that they can produce little that is useful to the Mother Country.

33. [EDWARD BANCROFT.] An Essay On the Natural History of Guiana in South America. London, 1769. 8vo.

Like the Amazon basin, the north coast of South America held a special fascination for Englishmen ever since Sir Walter Raleigh's search for El Dorado a century and a half before. Since his time only three books had been published about Guiana - the last in 1698. The author of this account, Edward Bancroft, was a man of many talents; naturalist, chemist, a friend of Priestley and Franklin. He paid a number of visits to both North and South America. In this book he draws attention to the fertility of the soil and, by implication, the opportunities for British exploitation of the area.

34. JAMES GRAINGER. The Sugar-Cane A Poem. London, 1764. 4to.

Dr. Johnson's connection with this book is a curious one. He was acquainted with the author, a doctor who went out to the West Indies. He thought that Grainger had the makings of a very good poet, but he disapproved of this poem. He didn't feel the subject lent itself to poetry. He did, however, participate in writing a not unfavorable review of the book in which he expressed himself on a favorite subject: "The last book begins with a striking invocation to the genius of Africa, and goes on to give proper instructions for the buying and choice of Negroes...The poet talks of this ungenerous commerce without the least appearance of detestation...".

35. [JOHN MITCHELL.] The Present State of Great Britain and North America, with regard to Agriculture, Population, Trade, and Manufactures, impartially considered. London, 1767. 8vo.

The author of this work is one of that small group of Americans who tried to bridge the gap between Great Britain and her American colonies. Born in Virginia in 1711, he became a doctor and corresponded with the leading figures of his day such as Benjamin Franklin, John Bartram, and Cadwallader Colden. Removing to England in 1746 he came to be regarded as an authority on America, particularly in matters relating to natural history. He was well known for his large and important Map of the British and French Dominions in North America, published in 1755, part of which is shown on the panels. Written with knowledge and insight, this book attempts to lay before English readers a balanced and accurate view of the relationship between Britain and her colonies. One doubts, however, how widely it was read. Only 500 copies were printed.

36. THOMAS HUTCHINSON. The History of Massachuset's Bay. London, 1765-1770. 2 vols. 8vo.

This was the first original, full-dress history of this American colony written in the eighteenth century. Governor Hutchinson, a sixth-generation New Englander, was long prominent in both the social and political circles of the colony. The first volume appeared in Boston in 1764 at the height of the Stamp Act controversies. It sold out almost at once. This London edition appeared the next year. The second volume appeared in Boston in 1769, with a London edition the following year. It was not, apparently, until the second volume appeared that reviewers took notice. Comments in The Monthly Review occupy seventeen pages, and make a special point of the fact that a mob broke into Hutchinson's house during the riots, and rifled and scattered his papers for the next volume.

37. PETER KALM. Travels into North America. Warrington & London, 1770-1771. 3 vols. 8vo.

This is one of the first of the series of accounts of British America written by a foreign visitor. The emergence of the Spanish empire in South America in the sixteenth century excited the interest of Europeans. Likewise, Britain's final victory over France excited their interest in North America.

Peter Kalm was a pupil of Linnaeus who had recommended that a naturalist be sent to America and Siberia to seek new seeds which might flourish in Sweden. Kalm was chosen, and left for America in August of 1748. During the next three years he visited Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Southern Canada. His book was published in Stockholm between 1753 and 1761. It wasn't until England became concerned about the discontent in her American colonies that this translation appeared.

38. [ALEXANDER CLUNY.] The American Traveller. Or Observations on the Present State, Culture, and Commerce of the British Colonies in America. London, 1769. 4to.

The author, who paid his first visit to America in 1744, describes himself as a merchant who during more than thirty years "traversed the Coast of America from Lat. 68 North [northern Hudson's Bay] to Cape Florida." It is said that this book was written under the auspices of William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham. The purpose of the book was to emphasize opportunities presented by the newly enlarged empire, for which Pitt was in large measure responsible.

39. PHILIP PITTMAN. The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi. London, 1770. 4to.

This is yet another of those works designed to inform Englishmen of the nature and extent of Britain's newly acquired territories in America. It was written by an army officer who spent five years exploring and surveying the country, and originally prepared it for the Secretary of State for the colonies. Up-to-date, first-hand accounts such as this began to appear as the relations between England and America began to deteriorate.

40. THE HISTORY of the British Dominions in North America. London, 1773. 4to.

This is obviously a book published to satisfy the growing interest in the subject. The author is unknown. A contemporary reviewer points out that it is but a compilation from several previous histories, but is superior to several other similar attempts to take advantage of the demands of the market place. Note that on the map all the New England colonies are lumped together.

41. JOHN HAWKESWORTH. An Account of the Voyages Undertaken...For making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere. London, 1773. 3 vols. 4to.

This is not, strictly speaking, a collection of voyages because it does not reprint the original texts. Rather, they are edited and rewritten by Hawkesworth so that "the narrative should be written in the first person and that I might... intersperse...observations as my subject might suggest." Hawkesworth was well acquainted with Samuel Johnson and an imitator of his style. However, Johnson said, rather unfairly, of this: "Hawkesworth can tell only what the voyagers have told him; and they have found very little, only one new animal I think." A rather surprising statement when one realizes that it contains the first printing of Captain Cook's Journal of his first voyage in the "Endeavour" into the Pacific.

42. CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS. A Voyage Towards The North Pole undertaken By his Majesty's Command 1773. London, 1774. 4to.

Following the Peace of 1763 there was a renewed interest in exploring. In 1773 the Admiralty decided to attempt a passage across the North Pole. The expedition was placed under the command of Constantine John Phipps and included, as one of the midshipmen, young Horatio Nelson. Although the expedition failed, it brought back new information and produced this, one of the handsomest books on eighteenth-century exploration. Upon hearing of the plans for this voyage, Dr. Johnson wrote, "I do not much wish well to discoveries, for I am always afraid they will end in conquest and robbery."

43. [ANDREW BURNABY.] Travels Through the Middle Settlements In North-America, In the Years 1759 and 1760. With Observations upon the State of the Colonies. London, 1775. 4to.

Two years out of Cambridge, this young clergyman made an extended tour through North America. That his observations should have been published fifteen years later is explained by the growing tensions between the colonies and the Mother Country. The author's thesis is that the colonies should be encouraged to improve their agriculture and manufacture in order to become self sufficient. As he saw it their future importance to the British Empire lay in the growing size of their population, not their economic support of the Mother Country.

44. JAMES ADAIR. The History of the American Indians Particularly Those Nations adjoining to the Mississippi, East and West Florida, Georgia, and North and South Carolina and Virginia. London, 1775. 4to.

The author of this book arrived in America at just about the same time Samuel Johnson arrived in London. Most of Adair's life, from about 1740 to about 1770, was spent among the Indians in the southern colonies as a trader, diplomat, and soldier. He was a well-educated man, and the book is still of permanent value for the data it contains about the tribes of the area. We know Dr. Johnson owned a copy because in May of 1775 he said he would also obtain a copy for Mrs. Thrale. That Dr. Johnson was interested in it is to be expected. Throughout his life he showed sympathy for the American Indian.

45. LUIS DE CAMOES. The Lusiad; Or the Discovery of India. An Epic Poem Translated from the original Portuguese ... by William Julius Mickle. London, 1776. 4to.

This Portuguese epic of the great Age of Discovery has long stood at the pinnacle of the literature of that nation. First printed in 1572, it has been reprinted and translated regularly since it first appeared. This English translation by a well-known poet attracted the attention and support of over 600 subscribers, among them "Samuel Johnson, LL.D."

Johnson had assisted with the manuscript, but could not help injecting his opinions into the proceedings. He wrote Mickle: "It had been happy for the world Sir, if your hero Gama, Prince Henry of Portugal and Columbus, had never been born, or that their schemes had never gone farther than their own imaginations."

46. WILLIAM ROBERTSON. The History of America. London, 1777. 2 vols. 4to.

With its publication this became, for Europeans, one of the standard histories of America. Within a year it appeared in French, German, Italian, and Dutch. During the next seven years, twenty-one editions in six languages, including Armenian, were published. The author planned to write about the Spanish, Portuguese, and British colonies. These two volumes on the Spanish colonies were the only ones to appear. He gave as his reason for postponing the British story the "civil war" in America, because "Whatever manner this unhappy contest may terminate, a new order of things must arise in North America." Robertson was a friend of both Boswell and Johnson, and entertained them during their visit to Scotland. The latter did not think much of Robertson's style. However, on his death he owned three copies of this book: this, another English edition, and a German translation. Robertson was not gentle with the Spaniards for their treatment of the Indians, a view that Johnson shared.

47. JONATHAN CARVER. Travels Through The Interior Parts of North-America, In the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768. London, 1778. 8vo.

Jonathan Carver explored the vast territory to the west of the Great Lakes. His goal was the Pacific. Although he never got there, Carver came back with a great deal of important information which in 1769 he laid before the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. They seemed interested, but allowed him to sell his notes and journals to a bookseller. Apparently they later realized their mistake, and ordered that all the material be turned over to them. The story then becomes complicated, but as a result Carver's important narrative was not available until ten years later in the middle of the war. It went through a large number of editions in Great Britian, the United States, Germany, and France.

48. GUILLAUME THOMAS FRANÇOIS RAYNAL. A Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, The Third Edition. London, 1777. 5 vols. 8vo.

As early as 1738 Dr. Samuel Johnson was expressing doubts about the European occupation of the New World, and by the 1760's he was saying that the conquest of America had not even been lawful. A formal examination of this negative and pessimistic doctrine about America was made in 1768 by a Dutch scholar, Cornelius De Pauw, whose work went through a number of editions in various European languages, but not English. His ideas reached Great Britain through the work of a popularizer, Abbé Raynal, who first published in 1770 a six-volume account of America drawn from many sources. The appearance of the first edition of an English translation in 1776 was followed by a large number of editions and abridgments.

49. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Political, Miscellaneous and Philosophical Pieces [Collected and Edited by Benjamin Vaughan]. London, 1779. 8vo.

Between 1774 and 1783 Britain came to understand that the American colonies were not immature settlements but well-developed societies. To most Englishmen, Benjamin Franklin was the leading example of the civilized American. The publication of this, the first collected edition of his writings in the midst of the war - a few months earlier France had allied herself to the United States - suggests that there was in England a good deal of sympathy for the colonies. The reviews of the book were favorable, and dwelt particularly on Franklin's effort to avert war.

50. A COLLECTION of Interesting, Authentic Papers, Relative to the Dispute Between Great Britain and America; Shewing the Causes and Progress of That Misunderstanding, From 1764 to 1775. London, 1777. 8vo.

Generally knows as the "Prior Documents," this book is a documentary history of the causes of the American Revolution. Beginning with early reactions to the suppression of smuggling, it includes newspaper accounts; proceedings of various colonial assemblies, the Continental Congress, and Parliament; also orders to and communications from colonial officials. For the first time Englishmen were given a chronology of how it all began. The publisher, John Almon, had be-

gun in 1775 the series of annual volumes which he called The Remembrancer in which he did the same sort of thing for the years from 1775 to 1784. This volume provides the necessary background for that series.

51. [ALEXANDER HEWAT.] An Historical Account of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia. London, 1779. 2 vols. 8vo.

This has been called the first history of South Carolina. The author, a Presbytarian clergyman, arrived in Charleston in 1763, became a loyalist, and returned to Scotland about 1775. He notes the fact that Douglass' Summary, published thirty-four years earlier, had stopped in Virginia, therefore providing nothing about the southern colonies. He apologizes that this is "a rough draft" because he did not have access to all the material he needed. Even this late, first-hand knowledge was coming from sources basically unsympathetic to the colonies.

52. [SAMUEL ANDREW PETERS.] A General History of Connecticut, From its First Settlement under George Fenwick, Esq. to its Latest Period of Amity with Great Britain. London, 1781. 8vo.

Like Hewat in the previous item, the author was a loyalist and a clergyman, but an Episcopalian. Peters was born and educated in Connecticut and had a parish in Hebron. His open support of the Crown led to his abrupt departure for England in 1774, where he wrote the first history of Connecticut, published in the year Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

53. JAMES COOK. A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World. Performed in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure. In the Years 1772, 1773, 1774 and 1775. London, 1777. 2 vols. 4to.

For many Englishmen it was not the political disputes with the American colonies which captured their imagination, it was the dramatic achievements of Captain James Cook. His circumnavigation of the world between 1768 and 1771 placed Great Britain in the forefront of scientific exploration. This book is the account of his second and most important voyage during which he made extensive exploration of the Antarctic. Equally important, he lost only one man through sickness - the normal death rate was half the crew.

Dr. Johnson was among those whose interest was captured by these events. In the year this book was published he arranged for a copy to be sent to his old friend, Miss Lucy Porter of Litchfield. Another copy was in his library.

This copy is shown through the courtesy of Miss Mary Ann Lippitt and Mr. Frederick Lippitt.

54. JAMES COOK. A Voyage To the Pacific Ocean. Undertaken, By Command of His Majesty, for Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. To Determine The Position and Extent of the West side of North America; its Distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe. London, 1784. 3 vols. 4to.

Dr. Johnson's interest in Captain Cook's achievements continued, and six months before he died he wrote his bookseller, asking for a copy of this work as soon as it was published. "Cook's Last Voyage" was, of course, not completed by the Captain because he was killed in the Sandwich Islands in 1779. He had, however, completed his exploration of the northwest coast of North America. A particularly interesting American overtone of this voyage was the "passport" issued by Benjamin Franklin to all American privateers. On March 10, 1779, American ships acting under commissions from Congress were instructed to give the ships of Cook's expedition every possible assistance in returning to England.

This copy is shown through the courtesy of Miss Mary Ann Lippitt and Mr. Frederick Lippitt.

55. JAMES ANDERSON. The Interest of Great-Britain With Regard to her American Colonies. London, 1782. 8vo.

James Anderson was one of Scotland's most celebrated economists. In this book he takes the position that Great Britain would be much better off to recognize the colonies' independence and concentrate her energies on improving domestic prosperity, a sentiment which Dr. Johnson would no doubt have shared, even though it came from a Scotsman.

56. MICHEL-GUILLAUME JEAN DE CREVECOEUR. Letters From An American Farmer; Describing Certain Provincial Situations. London, 1782. 8vo.

The view presented by the other two books in this case had its counterpart in this celebrated work which presents America "as the union of virtue and enlightenment." The author, a Frenchman who had lived a number of years as a farmer in Orange County, New York, returned to his native land in 1781. It is interesting that the book should have appeared first in this English version, and only later in 1784 was there a French edition. With the peace negotiations beginning, those Englishmen who saw the war as one which pitted a corrupt government against an innocent people no doubt welcomed the sentiments expressed here.

57. [GEORGE CHALMERS.] An Introduction To The History Of the Revolt of the Colonies. London, 1782. 8vo.

This book had a strange history. It is an attack upon the British government for its vacillating policy toward the American colonies. The author, who had spent the years 1763 to 1775 in Maryland, became the agent in England for American loyalists. A Lawyer, he had already written a history to show how Britain had failed: Political Annals of the Present United Colonies, published in 1780, a carefully researched piece of work. Then came the surrender at Yorktown. Apparently that and the opening of peace negotiations so angered Chalmers that he sat down and wrote this attack. It was pointed out to him that the book would damage his position. He never allowed it to be published, and destroyed

all but about a dozen copies. He opens with the question, "Whether...Columbus introduced the greatest good or evil, by discovering a new world...".

58. [SAMUEL JOHNSON.] Taxation no Tyranny; an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress. London, 1775. 8vo.

Between 1764 and 1784, about 1500 pamphlets were published relating to the conflict between Great Britain and her colonies. Many of these were parts of exchanges in which the issues were thoroughly debated. Back in 1754, Samuel Johnson had said of this kind of writing: "From Pamphlets...are to be learned the Progress of every Debate; the various state, to which Questions have been changed; the Artifices and Fallacies, which have been used; and the Subterfuges, by which Reason has been eluded: In such Writings may be seen how the Mind has been opened by Degrees, how one Truth has led to another, how Error has been disentangled and Hints improved to Demonstration." To illustrate this body of literature, we have chosen Dr. Johnson's strong defence of the Ministry, Taxation no Tyranny, and have shown, insofar as space will allow, the body of pamphlet literature which grew out of it.

59. TYRANNY UNMASKED. An Answer to a Late Pamphlet Entitled Taxation No Tyranny. London, 1775. 8vo.

The author takes the line that discussion about the right of Parliament to tax the colonies has in "truth and fact" been resolved in favor of the colonies. All Taxation no Tyranny has done is to reconfirm that fact. Although he does not speak of him directly, it is clear that he knows that the author is Dr. Johnson.

60. THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "TAXATION NO TYRANNY" Candidly Considered And It's Arguments And Pernicious Doctrines Exposed and Refuted. London, [1775]. 8vo.

This reply rejects the argument that the colonies had virtual representation in Parliament. The copy shown belonged to the author and contains his emendations for a second edition. His identity is still not known.

61. TAXATION, TYRANNY. Addressed to Samuel Johnson, LL.D. London, 1775. 8vo.

This author opens by regretting that a man of such eminence and sense as Dr. Johnson should have allowed himself to sink to the kind of arguments that he used in attacking the Americans. He asserts that the real enemies of Great Britain are those ministers who would insist on the absolute right of Parliament to tax the colonies.

62. RESISTANCE NO REBELLION In Answer to Doctor Johnson's Taxation no Tyranny. London, 1775. 8vo.

The writer attacks Dr. Johnson by quoting his principal arguments and then refuting them point by point.

63. AN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET Entitled Taxation no Tyranny. London, 1775. 8vo.

This reply begins by taking issue with the very title of Johnson's pamphlet, "No man ever said that taxation is, in itself, tyranny; nor will." The issue is whether the British Parliament can properly and constitutionally tax the colonies.

64. JOHN WESLEY. A Calm Address To Our American Colonies. London, [1775]. 12mo.

One man who was impressed by Dr. Johnson's argument in Taxation no Tyranny was John Wesley. He "extracted the chief arguments from that treatise, and added an application to those whom it most concerns" and published them in an inexpensive format which went through at least thirteen editions. In this edition Wesley did not acknowledge Johnson as his source. However, Johnson was not offended and actually wrote Wesley thanking him for his pamphlet. By his own admission, Taxation no Tyranny did not have a large sale, and Johnson was probably pleased to see his ideas reach a wider audience. Wesley himself says that fifty or one hundred thousand copies of A Calm Address were dispersed throughout Great Britain and Ireland. There also were editions in German and Dutch. Even more concrete evidence of their effect is the replies and replies to replies etc., some of which are shown here.

65. [AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE TOPLADY.] An Old Fox Tarr'd and Feather'd. Occasioned by what is called Mr. John Wesley's Calm Address to our American Colonies. London, 1775. 12mo.

This reply endeavours to demolish Wesley by proving that he plagiarized from Dr. Johnson.

66. A CONSTITUTIONAL ANSWER To The Rev. Mr. John Wesley's Calm Address to the American Colonies. London, 1775. 12mo.

Wesley is attacked here for concealing the fact that his pamphlet was taken from Johnson, "a declared enemy of civil and religious liberty."

67. [THOMAS STANLEY.] A Cool Reply to A Calm Address, Lately Published by Mr. John Wesley. The Second Edition. London, 1775. 12mo.

In this tract Wesley is accused of being in the pay of the ministry.

68. RESISTANCE NO REBELLION In Which The Right of a British Parliament to tax the American Colonies is fully considered, and found unconstitutional ... And the infamous Fallacies in John Wesley's Address to the American Colonies, exposed and answered. [London], 1775. 8vo.

The author of this states that the wide circulation of Wesley's pamphlet was done at government expense and chides him for stooping to become involved in the controversy.

69. A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOATHING: or, An Old Jesuit Unmasked, Containing An Account of the Wonderful Apparition of Father Petre's Ghost, In the Form of the Rev. John Wesley. Dublin, printed; London reprinted, [1775]. 12mo.

The argument here is that John Wesley could not possibly have written the Calm Address because it insists on the complete power of the "Sovereign's will" - a doctrine which harks back to the Roman Catholic absolutism of the Stuarts.

70. [CALEB EVANS.] A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, Occasioned by his Calm Address to the American Colonies. Bristol, 1775. 12mo.

This, the best known reply to Wesley, attacks him on his own grounds. He opens by condemning Wesley for asserting that not only does Parliament have the right to tax the colonies but that the King has the right to tax all Englishmen "with or without their consent."

71. JOHN WESLEY. A Calm Address ... A New Edition. London, 1775. 12mo.

In this edition Wesley adds a Preface in which he acknowledges his debt to Taxation no Tyranny and also replies to Evans' Letter, saying that many people in England are not represented in Parliament, among them Wesley himself, because they have no freehold and therefore cannot vote.

72. CALEB EVANS. Letter to The Rev. Mr. John Wesley ... A New Edition. To which are prefixed Some Observations on the Rev. Mr. Wesley's late Reply. London, 1775. 12mo.

In replying to Wesley's "New Edition" of the Calm Address, Evans attacks him for having used Johnson's ideas without acknowledgment in the first place.

73. THOMAS OLIVERS. A Full Defence of the Rev. John Wesley. In Answer to the several Personal Reflections Cast on that Gentleman By the Rev. Caleb Evans. In his Observations on Mr. Wesley's Late Reply Prefixed to his Calm Address. London, 1776. 12mo.

This reply to the "New Edition" of Caleb Evans' Letter is primarily devoted to defending Wesley against the charge of plagiarism.

74. JOHN FLETCHER. Vindication of the Rev. Mr. Wesley's "Calm Address to Our Colonies" in several letters to Mr. Caleb Evans. London, [1776]. 12mo.

This defence of Wesley against Caleb Evans' Letter attempts to place the argument about the right to tax on religious grounds - saying the king derives his power from the Scriptures.

75. THE REV. JOHN FLETCHER'S Arguments, Contained In his "Vindication of the Calm Address" In Defence of the Assumed Right of the British Parliament To Tax America Considered. London, 1776. 8vo.

The anonymous author of this reply to Fletcher's Vindication, while holding that Caleb Evans had been too harsh on Wesley, also feels that Fletcher has gone too far in giving the government absolute power over citizens.

76. CALEB EVANS. A Reply to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's Vindication of Mr. Wesley's Calm Address to Our American Colonies. Bristol, [1775]. 12mo.

Evans here becomes further involved by replying to John Fletcher, defending himself against Fletcher's Vindication, saying that by liberty he did not mean "lawless liberty" but "British Constitutional Liberty."

77. JOHN FLETCHER. American Patriotism Farther Confronted with Reason, Scripture and the Constitution: Being Observations On the Dangerous Politicks Taught by the Rev. Mr. Evans, M.A., and the Rev. Dr. Price. Shrewsbury, 1776. 8vo.

By the time we get to this the fifth pamphlet in this series of exchanges, another work, favorable to the colonies had appeared: Richard Price's Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty. Therefore, Fletcher combines a reply to both in one pamphlet.

78. CALEB EVANS. Political Sophistry detected, Or, Brief Remarks On The Rev. Mr. Fletcher's late tract, Entitled "American Patriotism." Bristol, 1776. 12mo.

Caleb Evans had the last word with this tract by saying that everything had been said on the subject - and then goes on to use thirty-six pages to say it.

MAPS

1. HERMAN MOLL. A New & Correct Map of the Whole World... 1719. London, [ca. 1730?].

This map of the world in its several editions was generally available to Englishmen at the beginning of the Age of Johnson. Among its notable features are the indication of trade winds and monsoons, an inset showing the variation of the compass, and a polar inset showing presumed possibilities for the Northwest Passage. The British-American colonies are quite generalized and not up to date. A symbolic American Indian appears in the upper left cartouche.

2. [JOHN GREEN.] A Chart of North and South America. London, [ca. 1768].

Shown here are four of the six sheets of a large map of the Americas and their surrounding oceans first published in 1753 and reprinted with revisions fifteen years later. John Green, alias Bradock Mead, was an eccentric individual who happened to be one of the best geographers of his generation in England. He printed on the face of his map a good deal of information concerning his sources - French, Spanish, and English - thereby courageously inviting comparison as to his judgement and accuracy.

3. [JOHN GREEN.] A Map of the most Inhabited part of New England. [London], 1755.

Green's map of New England was reprinted many times in the years following its first publication in 1755. It was also frequently copied in reduced form so that a good many eighteenth-century Englishmen must have derived from it their ideas of this part of the country. The relative accuracy of Green's geography was certainly superior to that of the picture in the cartouche at the lower right, which shows the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. The palm trees growing near Plymouth Rock represent only one of its inaccuracies.

4. JOHN MITCHELL. A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America. [London], 1755.

Dr. John Mitchell's map of North America has been called "the most important map in American history." Compiled officially for the Board of Trade from information available to them in 1755, it influenced nearly all the later maps of North America for more than a generation. It was referred to in peace negotiations and boundary disputes throughout the rest of the eighteenth and even in the nineteenth century.

We are able to show only three of the eight large sheets of the original map because the Library's copy is unusual in retaining all of the very wide margins which surrounded each plate when it was printed.

5. JOHN COLLET. A Compleat Map of North Carolina. London, 1770.

This handsome map of North Carolina was the basis for most maps of the province until many years after the Revolution. The final draft was the work of a Swiss engineer, trained in France. Much of the information about the interior, however, was collected and compiled by a native surveyor, William Churton, who worked for twenty years in the Granville area near the Virginia border.

6. JOSHUA FRY and PETER JEFFERSON. A Map of the most Inhabited part of Virginia. London, [1755].

The first printed map of Virginia made by Virginians was first drafted in 1751 and engraved on four sheets in London, where it was several times reprinted. The copy shown here is of the third state, 1755, containing additions on the two western sheets. One of the surveyors was the father of Thomas Jefferson.

7. LEWIS EVANS. A general Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America. Philadelphia, 1755.

The map of Lewis Evans, published with his Geographical Essays (shown elsewhere is this exhibition), was copied in England and printed many times in several versions throughout the second half of the eighteenth century. His work was the chief source used by most of the British mapmakers for the area of the Middle Colonies.

8. LEWIS EVANS. A Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Three Delaware Counties. [Philadelphia], 1749.

Evans's first attempt at a map of the Middle Colonies was engraved in Philadelphia in 1749, six years earlier than the map at the left. Because it was not reprinted in England it had no far-reaching influence. It is known, however, that some copies of it were sent to England and reached the hands of people especially interested in the colony.

CARTOONS

The political cartoon was a popular and forceful means of expression in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, becoming ever more significant as the form was developed. On this panel are fifteen cartoons referring to American matters, chosen from the Library's extensive collection. Some of them are simple and direct, needing only a caption to make their meaning clear. Most of them, however, require explanation of their relation to the involved and sometimes obscure issues of the day. Although most of them were published separately, they were often reprinted in magazines, usually with a full-page explanation so that readers could ponder them at leisure and appreciate their humor, which varied greatly in kind, quality, and intensity.

Left hand row, vertical:

1. MERIT TRIUMPHANT OVER FACTION. 1761.

   Concerns the resignation of William Pitt, crediting his leadership with British victories in America and India.

2. WITHOUT. 1757.

   Shows the problems confronting England in the Seven Years' War, among them the colonies, represented in the upper right corner as defenceless against the French and Indians.

3. A COURT CONVERSATION. 1757.

   Refers to the execution of Admiral Byng. Spider webs on the map of North America represent neglect of the American colonies by the home government.

Second row, vertical:

4. BRITISH RESENTMENT or the French fairly Coopt at Louisbourg. 1755.

   Refers not to the capture of Louisbourg, which took place later, but to the victory in 1755 of Admiral Boscawen over a French fleet which took refuge in the St. Lawrence River, leaving Louisbourg without its usual naval protection.

5. THE REPEAL. Or the Funeral Procession of Miss Americ-Stamp. 1766.

Satire on the repeal of the Stamp Act.

6. THE YANKEE DOODLES INTRENCHMENTS NEAR BOSTON. 1776.

A British view of the Continental army during the siege of Boston, certainly not favorable to the "Yankee Doodles."

7. AN ATTEMPT TO LAND A BISHOP IN AMERICA. 1768. From The Political Register.

Concerns the colonists' objections to the extension of episcopal authority. The effort to appoint a bishop for the colonies was one of the sources of irritation with Great Britain.

8. THE COUNCIL OF RULERS & the Elders against the Tribe of ye Americanites. 1755. From The Westminster Magazine.

Discussions in the House of Commons a few months prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, showing the map of North America bursting into flames.

Third row, vertical:

9. THE BOSTONIANS IN DISTRESS. 1774.

Represents with exaggeration the shortage of food resulting from the closing of the port of Boston to shipping following the Boston Port Bill.

10. THE BOTCHING TAYLOR Cutting his Cloth to cover a Button. 1779.

George III, whose hobby was button making, surrounded by his advisers and cutting up the cloth which represents the colonial empire.

11. THE SCOTCH BUTCHERY. BOSTON. 1775. 1775.

A symbolical representation of the situation in Boston, blaming supposed atrocities on the influence of the Scottish Earl of Bute.

Fourth row, vertical:

12. A POLITICAL CONCERT. 1783.

Britannia, America, and various political figures, among them Benjamin Franklin and Benedict Arnold, who is labeled "Benedick Rattle Snake." Traitors were not popular in England whatever their origin.

13. THE ROYAL HUNT, or a Prospect of the Year 1782. 1782.

Implies that George III was not concerned about the loss of the American colonies provided he could still go a-hunting.

14. PEACE PORRIDGE all hot / the best to be got. 1783.

Satirizes the complex peace negotiations with France, Spain, Holland, and the United States.

Fifth row, vertical:

15. SHELB--NS SACRIFICE. 1783.

Blames Lord Shelburne for abandoning the American loyalists in drawing up the peace treaty.

16. THE AMERICAN RATTLESNAKE presenting Monsieur his Ally a Dish of Frogs. 1782.

The rattlesnake represents America in numerous other British cartoons. It was used on the Revolutionary flag with the motto: "Don't tread on me."

17. POOR OLD ENGLAND endeavoring to reclaim his wicked American Children. --And therefore is England maimd & forcd to go with a staff. 1777.

The idea that the American colonies were still children was widely held in England.

PRINTS

Pictorial impressions of America and the Americans were derived from the eighteenth-century Englishman from occasional prints published in London. The record includes scenes of the city and the wilderness and portraits of individuals, a few of them Indians. The engravings on this panel were selected to show the romantic image of the American wilderness and its native inhabitants that was made available by the London print sellers.

1. THOMAS POWNALL. A View of the Falls on the Passaick, or second River, in the Province of New Jersey. London, 1761.

2. ROBERT POLLARD. Lady Harriet Ackland. London, 1784.

3. THOMAS POWNALL. A View of the Great Cohoes Falls, on the Mohawk River. London, 1761.

4. JOHN VERELST. Ho Nee Yeath Taw No Row, King of the Generethgarich. London, [1710].

5. WILLIAM VERELST. Tomo Chachi Mico or King of Yamacraw. [London, ca. 1734.]

6. GEORGE ROMNEY. Joseph Tayodaneega called the Brant. [London], 1779.

7. THE BRAVE OLD HENDRICK the great Sachem or Chief of the Mohawk Indians. [London, 1776.]

PRINTS

The wars involving the American colonies in the eighteenth century stimulated the publication in London of prints showing battles on land and sea and portraits of the military leaders. The expedition of Wolfe, which culminated in the surrender of Quebec during the French and Indian War, especially captured the imagination of the British people. Later a good many prints showing scenes, battles, and generals of the Revolution were published in response to popular demand.

1. JOSHUA REYNOLDS. Sir Jeffrey Amherst. [London, ca. 1766.]

2. HERVEY SMYTH. A View of the City of Quebec, the Capital of Canada. [London], 1760.

3. HERVEY SMYTH. A View of the Fall of the Montmorenci and the Attack made by General Wolfe. London, 1760.

4. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. George Washington, Esq.^{r} [London, 1775.]

5. THOMAS POWNALL. A View of the City of Boston the Capital of New England. London, [ca. 1775].

6. ROBERT DODD. ...the gallant Defense of Capt.^{n} Pearson in his Majesty's Ship Serapis...against Paul Jones's Squadron. London, 1781.